The only species that *scolopaceus* is likely to be confused with is *strigosa* Meigen. However, *strigosa* is bare on the proepisternum, extensively yellow on the pleuron and scutellum, and with the medial wing spot restricted to the R_1 cell, whereas *scolopaceus* is haired on the proepisternum, dark on the pleuron and scutellum, and with the brownish color of the medial wing spot extended to r_{4+5} vein. *Strigosa* has not yet been found in North America.

The determination of *scolopaceus* was made with Verrall (1909) and verified by comparison with several European specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Cambridge, Mass.). The original specimen will be deposited in the Canadian National Collection at Ottawa (Ontario).

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A NEW SPECIES OF PLATYLIODES FROM THE N. W. UNITED STATES (ACARI: CRYPTOSTIGMATA: LIODIDAE)[1]

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ABSTRACT—A brief review of the genus *Platyliodes* is given as well as a description of *P.* **macroprionus**, n. sp., distinguished by long, serrate, inner apophyseal hairs. The new species is compared with *P. doderleinii* Berlese, *P. scaliger* (Koch) and *P. graecus* Sellnick and a key to the species included.

The genus *Platyliodes* was based on a subgenus attributable to Berlese (1916) and was elevated to generic rank by Sellnick (1927, 1928) and Willmann (1931). Balogh (1961, 1965) listed the genus in the family Liodidae Grandjean, 1954, and distinguished it from the other genera by the open ventral plate posterior to the anal

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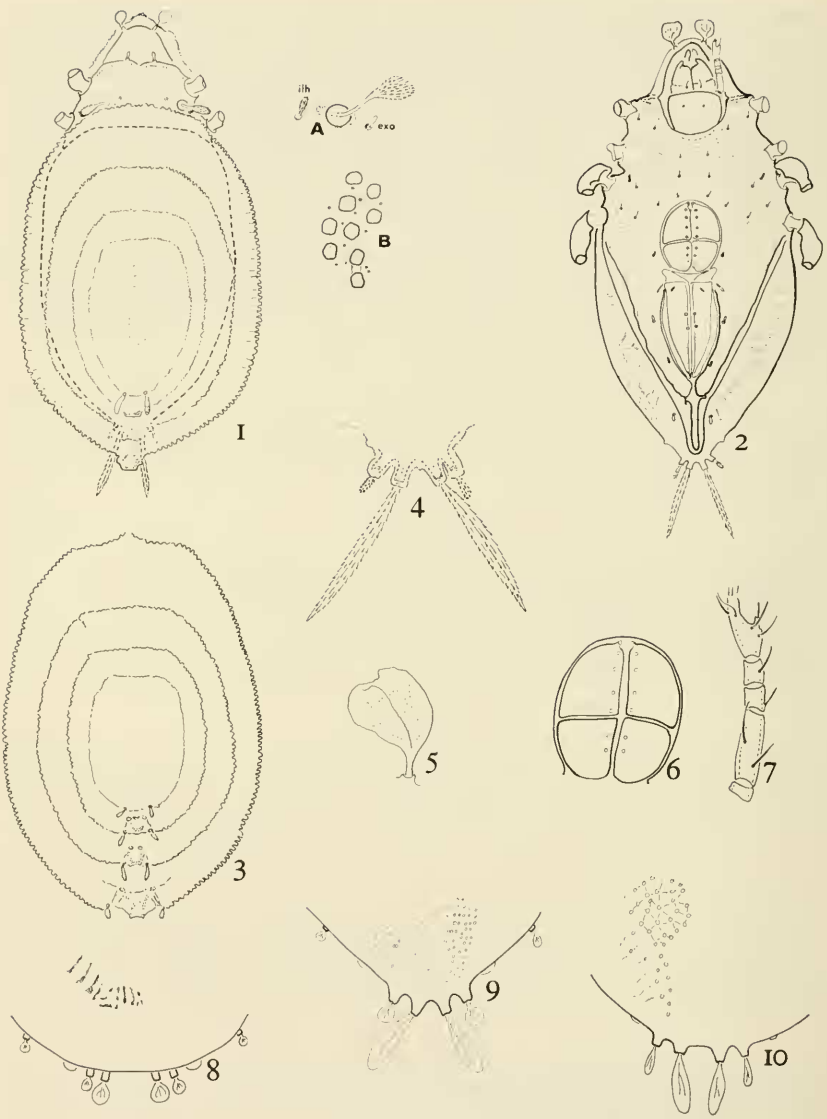

Figs. 1–7, *Platyliodes macroprionus*, n. sp.: 1, dorsum of type specimen with nymphal scalps in place, legs omitted; 1A, enlarged view of sensillus, interlamellar and exobothridial hairs from dissected paratype; 1B, enlarged view of hysterosomal integument of adult with sclerotized patches and minute pores from dissected paratype; 2, venter of paratype, nymphal scalps removed, legs partially omitted; 3, nymphal scalps removed from dissected paratype, dorsal aspect; 4, posterior hysterosomal apophyses and setae from dissected paratype; 5, enlarged palmate rostral hair from dissected paratype; 6, genital plates from dissected paratype showing tuberculate insertions of g:1; 7, left palp from dissected paratype

covers. Sellnick (1927) reviewed characteristics common to *Neoliodes* Berlese and *Platyliodes*, genera both known in Europe. He described and figured *P. graecus* as a new species from the Island of Thera and compared it with and figured the two other European species, *P. doderleinii* Berlese, the type species of the genus, and *P. scaliger* (Koch). The latter species was also listed and figured by Balogh (1943) before his more recent series on the keys to the world oribatid genera.

In a collection of oribatids from moss taken in Washington were four specimens of *Platyliodes*. These were compared with characteristics of the known species and were found to be different in a number of features. We assume these represent a new species of the genus and an exceptional find for the United States. This new species is described below.

Platyliodes macroprionus, n. sp.
(Figs. 1–7)

Diagnosis: The new species exhibits palmate rostral hairs like those of *P. doderleinii*. The four posterior apophyses resemble those of *P. doderleinii, P. scaliger* and *P. graecus*, but the apophyseal hairs are different; the inner apophyseal hairs of the new species are ribbed, serrated and about seven times longer than the outer apophyseal hairs. The sensillus of the new species resembles most closely the sensillus of *graecus*, but is barbed and less globular though capitate; it differs from the sensilli of *doderleinii* and *scaliger*, each of which is elongated and more clavate. The new species differs from *doderleinii, scaliger* and *graecus* in the small spatulate lamellar and interlamellar hairs. Minor differences are also noticeable in the genital covers, in the distinctive palp, the nymphal scalps and the integumental structure of the hysterosoma of the new species. The trivial name was compounded from the Greek, *makros*, "long," and *prion*, "saw," inasmuch as the very long, inner, serrated, apophyseal hairs at the posterior margin of the hysterosoma distinctively separate the species from all others in the genus.

Description: Color dark reddish-brown, nymphal scalps tan and cream-colored when removed, translucent in place, wrinkled at margins and on surface with posterior apophyses and hairs as in figs. 1, 2, 4; body shape elongated, narrowed posteriorly, more rectangular with nymphal exuviae in place; rostrum rounded, rostral hairs palmate, wider than head of sensillus, veined, inserted in erect tubercles lateral and posterior to tip of rostrum; lamellae narrow, curved transverse ridges anterior to legs I, interrupted medially; lamellar hairs spatulate, about as long as pedicel of rostral hairs, subequal in length to interlamellar hairs, inserted in emarginate tubercles on anterior face of lamellae; interlamellar hairs spatulate, subequal in length to lamellar hairs, inserted mediad of pseudostigmata; exobothridial hairs smaller than interlamellar hairs, inserted laterad and slightly posterior to pseudostigmata; pseudostigmata rounded, slightly raised above level of prodorsum, sensillus capitate, head of sensillus finely barbed (figs. 1, 1A).

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showing thumb-palm tarsus. Figs. 8–10, posterior apophyses, setae and integument (after Sellnick, 1927): 8, *P. doderleinii* Berlese; 9, *P. scaliger* (C. L. Koch); 10, *P. graecus* Sellnick.

Hysterosoma narrowed posteriorly into four cylindrical apophyses, medial longer than lateral, each apophysis with hair inserted in distal tip; middle pair of apophyseal hairs about seven times as long as lateral hairs, ridged, serrated with fine tooth-like projections; surface of hysterosoma with polygonal, sclerotized areas and tiny pores between (fig. 1B); other details of hysterosoma as in fig. 3.

Camerostome and infracapitulum elongated, rutella short and broad; palp tarsus with short thumb-palm arrangement (fig. 7), solenidion extending from thumb, three acanthions from distal tip of palm; ventral setae, apodemata and sclerotization as indicated in fig. 2; genital covers divided transversely, with five genital setae in anterior half of cover, two genital setae in posterior half, g:1 inserted in anteromedial tubercle (fig. 6), other genital setae inserted near medial margin; preanal plate triangular; anal covers with diagonal fissure in anterior end, two anal setae in each cover, inserted near middle of medial margin; two spatulate adanal setae present; ventral plate open behind anal covers.

Legs homotridactylus with heavy spatulate setae.

Measurements: Length: prodorsum with scalps in place 258 μ, without scalps 228 μ, hysterosoma 618 μ to tips of apophyses; Width: with scalps in place 498 μ; without scalps 390 μ.

Collection data: Three males and a female were collected from moss in Wenatchee National Forest, near Easton, Washington, 27 June 1968, by H. G. Higgins. The type, a male, and one paratype will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum. The other paratypes will be retained by the authors.

Artificial Key to the Species of **Platyliodes**

1. Sensillus capitate to spatulate 2
   Sensillus elongated clavate 3
2. Inner apophyseal hairs ribbed, serrate, and about seven times longer than outer hairs ..... **P. macroprionus**, n. sp.
   Inner apophyseal hairs not ribbed or serrate, and about twice as long as outer apophyseal hairs ..... **P. graecus** Sellnick
3. Inner and outer apophyseal hairs palmate ..... **P. doderleinii** Berlese
   Inner apophyseal hairs spatulate, outer apophyseal hairs palmate ..... **P. scaliger** (Koch)

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